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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

April 16, 1919, Temperature 67.

Rainfall 0.04 inch.

Humidity 98.

April 16, 1918, Temperature 62.

No. 17,435.

號六十月四年九十百九千一

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 16, 1919.

未己亥歲日六十月三年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

Call and inspect
the
1919 Ford CAR
The most economic Car on
the market.
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Phone 1487.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Engines
Steel Buildings, Bridges, etc.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 492.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE FINEST LIQUEURS.

OLD
BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

Specially selected for
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 618.

NEWLY
ARRIVED

PIANOS

ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STAND 3" to 15"
CABLE LAD 5" to 15"
4 STRAND 3" to 10"
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 634.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

WAGES.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. BARNES.

LONDON, April 11.
At the plenary session of the Peace Conference M. Clemenceau presided. Mr. Barnes, introducing the committee's scheme of international labour organisation, together with a number of resolutions thereon for insertion in the peace treaty, outlined the unhappy nature of pre-war labour conditions. He emphasised that the workers are determined never to return to such a state. Consequently the committee's task was to provide means to promote a better mental atmosphere and improved material conditions. He urged that the highest wage earning countries were not the least successful in world competition. For the first time in history they were now seeking to get the co-operation of all concerned, namely, of States, employers, and workers with a view to raising the standard of life everywhere. The committee had come to the conclusion that the best means of securing this was not by penalties but publicity, and in the agreement, therefore, they provided for public conferences of States, employers, and workers who would be armed with the fullest information. The fundamental idea of the proposed organisation was to be the collection and distribution of information with a view to stimulating a healthy public opinion. The organisation would work throughout in harmony with the League of Nations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GENEVA CHOSEN AS THE SEAT.

Paris reports that the League of Nations Commission yesterday chose Geneva as the seat of the League and adopted new provisions ensuring that the Monroe Doctrine would not be affected by the provisions of the covenant.

FEELING IN PARIS.

LONDON, April 13.
A prolonged sitting of the League of Nations Commission discussed race equality but reached no definite decision. The Japanese delegates raised an amendment for racial equality by demanding that an addition should be made to the preamble of the covenant whereby the states who are members of the League should not only maintain frank and loyal relations but also recognize the equality of nations. Of seventeen votes eleven were favourable, the minority voters insisting on their reserves which they intend to develop at the next plenary sitting of the commission for final decision.

There were also two amendments proposed by the French delegation for the suppression of the manufacture of war material and the creation of a permanent inter-allied military central organization. These were reserved for final decision.

The French public's demand grows for an open Peace Conference. The Foreign Affairs Commission in the Chamber of Deputies will propose that a secret session be held for the purpose of demanding explanations from M. Clemenceau. The French public's feeling is shown by a Civic League which has placed huge posters on the walls of Paris pointing out that Germany has become provocative and that it was never necessary for the French people to rally round the Government. The League asks that Germany shall make good all destroyed property and reimburse the cost of the war.

F.O. AND GERMANS IN CHINA.

A BLOW FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, April 15.
In the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth stated that the question of preventing Germans returning to China was one for the decision of the Chinese government, who would doubtless be largely guided by any decisions of the Peace Conference regarding the general policy of trade relations with enemy countries.

U.S. RAILWAY WAGES.

LONDON, April 11.
Washington reports that the Government has ordered railway wage increases aggregating \$55,000,000 and affecting 400,000 workers.

INSURING CHINA AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

PARIS, April 12.

A Havas message states—
At the International Congress of Scientists at Cannes, Dr. Lee, the Chinese delegate, hoped the Red Cross movement would take steps to prevent alcoholism taking foot in China, especially now that America and various sections of the British Empire had gone "dry."

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

LONDON, April 15.

A British North Russia official communicates that General Maynard successfully attacked Uposero, on April 11, killing fifty and capturing thirty-five.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, April 15.
The silver market is steady.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

Paris, April 12.
(Via New York.)

The following is an official summary of the Covenant of the League of Nations—

I.—The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international co-operation and to secure peace. The League will include (a) the belligerent States named in a document annexed to the Covenant; (b) all the Neutral States so named; and (c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the League. To-day a State may withdraw from the League providing it had kept its obligations to date on giving two years' notice.

II.—The League will act through an Assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States, each State, however, having only one vote, and a Council comprising for the present one representative of each of the Five Great Powers and one each of four other Powers as selected from time to time by the Assembly. The number of Powers of each class represented on the Council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. Other Powers have the right to sit as members of the Council during the discussion of matters in which they are especially interested. In the Council, as in the Assembly, each State will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the Council at least once a year), and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote. The League will have a permanent Secretariat under a Secretary-General. The Secretariat and all other bodies under the League may include women equally with men. A permanent Court of International Justice and various permanent Commission and Bureaus are also to be established.

III.—The member States agree—
(a) To reduce their armaments, inasmuch as such reduction, being suggested by the Council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves, thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the Council; (b) To exchange full information of their existing Armies, and their Naval and Military programmes; (c) To respect each other's territory and personal independence, and guarantee them against aggression; (d) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to enquiry by the Council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion of any dispute, whose object matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war three months after an award or unanimous recommendation has been made; and even then not to go to war with a State which accepts the award or recommendation; (e) To regard a State which has broken the Covenant as having committed an act of war against the League; to break off all economic and other relations with it; and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those States which are contributing armed force on behalf of the League. The Council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, shall be supplied by the several Governments concerned; but the approval of the

latter is necessary. (States not members of the League will be invited to accept the obligation of the League for the purpose of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.) (f) Not to consider any Treaty binding till it has been communicated to the League, which will then proceed to publish it; to admit the right of the Assembly to advise the reconsideration of Treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs; and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the Covenant.

IV.—The Covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as Treaties of Arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

V.—The former German Colonies and Territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of civilization by States which are willing to be mandatories of the League, which will exercise a general supervision.

VI.—The member States accept certain responsibilities with regard to labour conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilised and semi-civilised countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross Societies.

VII.—The League is recognised as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting international activities generally.

VIII.—Amendments to the Covenant require the approval of all the States on the Council and a simple majority of those in the Assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but in this case cease to be members of the League.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST R.A.M.C. STAFF SERGEANT.

Before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistrate's Court this afternoon, the case was begun in which Mrs. Offord sued a Staff Sergeant of the R.A.M.C., for assault.

Mr. Goldring who appeared for the defence said his client denied assault but was prepared to apologise for disturbing the complainant in the early hours of the morning, and if the complainant was prepared to accept it, the case would end there, but if the complainant preferred to go on with the case, then his client would fight it out.

In reply to his Worship, the complainant said she would not accept the apology if the defendant denied the assault.

Mr. Goldring asked for permission to call Capt. Macauley and Col. Crisp, R.A.M.C., first, as they were busy. Mrs. Offord having no objection, Captain H. M. C. Macauley, R.A.M.C., was put in the witness box and said that on the 8th inst., the plaintiff came to him at his office, next to Wellington Barracks, at about 11 a.m., and complained of pain in the throat and difficulty in swallowing. He examined her and found no trace of marks or violence, externally. He did not find either swelling, scratch or bruise. He also examined the inside of the complainant's throat and found nothing abnormal. The complainant also complained to him of pain in the side but as he did not think it serious, he did not examine her.

By Mr. Goldring: He had seen the complainant periodically for the last two years when the came to him for treatment. The complainant was more than slightly hysterical. The tendency to hysteria would be accentuated by alcohol.

Mr. Goldring: Assuming that she had drunk a quart of stout at half past seven in the morning on an empty stomach, it would not be of any good to her?—No.

In fact, it would not be of any good to anybody?—No.

By Mrs. Offord: He did not tell her that the throat was swollen, but admitted that he painted it with iodine. He did not say that the swelling was too far down the throat to get at it.

Mrs. Offord (in a low voice): How could you, Captain?

The complainant told his Worship that she could produce the orderly who painted her throat under the Captain's instruction.

Colonel Crisp was called as a witness. The case was proceeding as we went to press.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and LAUNCH BUILDERS.

MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS
IN STOCK.

Works:—FOOTUNG, SHANGHAI

Sole Agencies:—STERLING & EVINRUDE MOTORS.

MAKERS "EVO" MOTORS.

Associated British Machine Tool
Makers, Ltd.
A.B.C. Boiler Enamel
Buxton Ltd., (Lather-cloth).
Edgar Allan & Co., Ltd., (Tool
Steels, &c.)
"Sarco" Steam Traps, Temperature
Regulators, &c.
Linotype & Machinery, Ltd.
Fulcomer Engineering Co., Ltd.
T. & W. Smith Ltd., (Wire Ropes).
Imperial Light Ltd.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.

The School has accommodation for 200 pupils.

Courses for Mechanics and driving.

Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous
of becoming Chauffeurs and not having the means
to pay for their course.

Works and school, Shaukiwan.

Office, 4 Queen's Road Central.

ALLENBURY'S FOODS!!

Small consignments of the above
are due to arrive.
We shall be glad to book orders
against arrival.

THE PHARMACY

(VICTORIA & CO., LTD.)
25, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 345.

DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS
QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL.

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.
Don't wash IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.
Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is
absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to
the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals.
Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and
stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep
with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by
fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and
darkness. Snore and cough into a handkerchief. If you
feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. The IZAL is
directed below:

For Washing the Hands and
Face:—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one
gallon or to the basin of water.
In your Bath:—1 teaspoonful of IZAL.
For your Teeth and as a Mouth
Wash:—3 drops of IZAL to the
glass of warm water.
For Linen:—2 tablespoonfuls of IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A. 1 Telegraphic Codes.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned) on

THURSDAY,
April 17, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 5, Aimal Villas, Kowloon,
(corner of Austin Avenue and
Kimberley Road),

THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c.,
therein contained.

Comprising—
Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofa,
Blackwood Chairs and Stands, Oil
Paintings and Engravings, Curtains, &c.,
Dining Room Furniture, Glass and
Crochery, Ware, Double and Single
Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet
Table and Washstands, Camphor-
wood Chest-of-Drawers, Bath Room and
Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Piano by Challen & Sons, London in
good condition, Electric Fan, Croquet
Set, Singer's Hand Sewing Machine
and Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

THURSDAY,
April 24, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at
No. 2, Ormsby Villas, 39 Granville
Road, Kowloon,

THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c.,
therein contained.

Comprising—
Teak Hallstands, Side Table, Baro-
meter, &c., Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-
chairs, Blackwood Stands and Tables,
carpets and rugs, Pictures, a number of
Chinese and Japanese Vases, curios,
&c., Dining Room Furniture, Bookcases,
Wm. Powell and practically new, croch-
ery, Glass ware, &c., 3-bottle tannalut
by Mappin and Webb, Double and
Single Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet
Tables, Washstands and chest-of-
drawers, &c., and one hand-made
carved teakwood clothes press, Shang-
hai bath, porcelain lavatory basins,
Dover seats and Utensils.

Also
Piano by Robinson Piano Co. (good
condition), Electric fittings, Boiler, Pot
Plants, Stone Roller and one lady's
side saddle.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPT. to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned) on

FRIDAY,
April 25, 1919, at 12 noon, at
Yanmatt, Break Water,
The Steam Vessel

"KUNG CHING"

HULL—Teakwood,
Length—125 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of compound
surface condensing engines, with cylin-
ders 11 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. stroke.
Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multi-
tubular, marine type boiler. Length
10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet
9 inches.

Working pressure 130 lbs. per square
inch.

Inspecting orders and further parti-
culars may be had from the under-
signed.

A launch will leave Elsie Pier at
11.30 a.m. day of sale to convey intend-
ing purchasers.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 15, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Situate at
VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF
HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD
ON
MONDAY,
The 23rd day of April, 1919,
at 3 o'clock afternoon
in Three Lots—

BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF—

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria in the
Colony of Hongkong and registered in
the Land Office as R.P. of Sec. R. of
Inland Lot No. 737 together with the
messuages and buildings thereon known
as No. 18 King Hon Road held for the
residue of a term of 999 years
from the 7th day of January, 1862.
Area 2,768' 5" square feet or there-
abouts. Proportion of Crown Rent
\$12.51.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid
and registered in the Land Office as
Subsection 8 of Sec. R. of Inland Lot
No. 737 together with the messuages
and buildings thereon known as No. 19
King Hon Road held for the residue of
a term of 999 years from the 7th day
of January, 1862. Area 2,271' 1" square
feet or thereabouts. Proportion of
Crown Rent \$10.25.

Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid
and registered in the Land Office as
Subsection 8 of Sec. R. of Inland Lot
No. 737 together with the messuages
and buildings thereon known as No. 20
King Hon Road held for the residue of
a term of 999 years from the 7th day
of January, 1862. Area 2,271' 1" square
feet or thereabouts. Proportion of
Crown Rent \$10.25.

For further particulars and condi-
tions of sale apply to:—

LO AND LO
Alexandra Building,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, April 12, 1919.

TAIYO & CO.
JAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 34, Wyndham St.

FOR SALE.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Motor Yacht "IRENE"
Built 1915 recently thoroughly over-
hauled painted and varnished.

Length—35 feet
Beam—10 feet
Draft—3 feet

Motor "Scraps" heavy duty 14 H.P.
Cabin enlarged to seat 6 passengers
Lavatory, Icebox, Electric Light, &c.,
&c. including Extra large Battery for
Electric Light, 4 sets steering gear
Engine room—Telegraph, lamps, 2 new
wings, sails, electric horn, ventilators,
Hebavy, tanks, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to the
Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 25, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One complete set Engines and
Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,
by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10', working pressure
120 lbs. on vertical survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with
Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller, and
all piping, &c. connected with the
above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,
&c.

2 Navigating Compasses.
At present stored at Kwong Tung
Cheong's shipyard.

Inspecting orders and further parti-
culars may be had from the under-
signed.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

February 2, 1919.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
PICTURES painted by Captain
LORRA, R.A. "over-time station-
ed here."

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 15, 1919.

WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 1 Cent.

WANTED.
WANTED—For THE CHINESE
ENGLISH SCHOOL OF JAV,
TWO RESIDENTIAL MASTERS.
Salary (Senior Local) 110 guilders rising
15 annually. Free quarters, food, etc.
Free passage. Applicants must be
Chinese, and accustomed to Sports.
Apply with testimonials up-to-date to
TUAN GURU, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.
WANTED—A RELIABLE and
EXPERIENCED MASTER for
a British vessel trading to Hongkong.
Good record essential. Also a CHIEF
ENGINEER for the same steamer.
Apply in writing stating previous
record and experience care of Post
Office Box No. 248.

TO LET.
TO LET—No. 109 The Peak, 5
ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.
Apply to PERCY SMITH, SEYM &
FLEMING.

TO LET.
TO LET—DERRINGTON No. 8
Peak Road, Furnished, from 1st
June, 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.
Apply to LINDSEY & DAVIS.

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

TO LET.
New Houses in Mody Road, Kowloon.
No. 2
First Floor
Ground Floor and 1st Floor
Nos. 4, 10 & 12.

Light and Airy. Electric Light &
Bell installation, excellent sanitary fit-
tings and arrangements including
Water Closets. Enamelled Baths
(European Style).
Terms moderate
Apply to:—
LAI HIN MAN,
Manager.
Tong Wa Building Agency,
No. 434 Queen's Road East, Hongkong,
or
No. 10 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.
To be let—On Lease, Furnished,
High class, modern, stone built resi-
dence has six bedrooms, drawing
rooms, library, two kitchens and
pantry, etc., two bathrooms and toilets,
extra cloakroom, and lavatory for
gentlemen, hot-water heated. About
six acres of pleasure and kitchen gar-
dens, conservatory and green house,
lawn tennis ground, plenty of shade
trees, fine sea view, close to golf links.
Garage and well-built summer house
with open fireplace. Very suitable for
a school or play room. Electric light-
ing and gas machines city water laid
on and sewerage. In all one of the
most complete and beautiful residences
ever put on the market in the west.
The grounds could not be duplicated
without many years of hard work and
large expense. Rent \$200 a month.
Gardener extra. Apply to the ROYAL
TRUST COMPANY, VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.E.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

BRIDGE SCORERS.
In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
50 cents each
Four for One Dollar.
Obtainable at—
THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd.,
5 Wyndham Street.

NOTICES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from the 19th
April to the 23rd April, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
19th April to the 23rd April, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CHAKSANG"
having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst.
at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined. Claims against
the steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 14, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG &
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"KWONGSANG"
having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst.
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they will be examined. Claims against
the steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong April 15, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"NAMSANG"
having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst.
at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined. Claims against
the steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not
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Hongkong April 15, 1919.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

With the British Empire and the
United States each paying very marked
attention to the present serious
position of the gold-producing in-
dustry, and with these two countries
between them controlling the greater
portion of the world's output, esti-
mates of production for the past year
will probably be followed with more
than usual interest.

The following official figures have
been published up to the present of
gold outputs for the year 1918. In
presenting them in The Economist,
the figures for 1916 and 1917 are
given for comparison. The output
of gold in the United States for 1918
is the smallest for 20 years. It will
be observed that, in spite of war
conditions, the scarcity of labour, and
the low purchasing power of gold,
the production in British Columbia
for 1918 and 1917 increased—

	1916	1917	1918
France	39,465,324	38,223,971	35,766,688
West Africa	1,615,306	1,620,977	1,323,543
Rhodesia	3,865,311	3,465,391	2,662,230
United States	1,512,090	1,700,140	1,698,700
British Columbia	565,649	661,444	816,636
Others	64,089,260	60,750,873	54,203,227

Taking as a basis these returns issued
up to the present, a decrease of 10.6
per cent. upon the figures for 1917
is shown, and after making allowance
for a reduced Russian output, it is
estimated that the total world's pro-
duction of gold for 1918 will be around
about 272,000,000.

THE REAL ENGLAND.

"It would be a fascinating task to
plan a tour with the object of giving
to soldiers from the United States or
the Dominions a true and lasting im-
pression of England and its people,"
says a writer in the Nation.
"On such a tour it would be unfair
to exclude the great industrial towns,
but if I were guided, I would see to it
that urban England was not repre-
sented only by London or London by
Whitehall and Belgravia and the
suburbs."

In London I would lead the way
to the courts and gardens of the Temple or
such relics of quieter, more slow-
going times as Cowley Street and the
house of Dr. Johnson in Gough Square.
And I would visit the solid stone
built towns of the north—Leeds and
Newcastle-on-Tyne, "perhaps, for
choice—and see the unseemly toll
of the Black Country by the
glow of the furnace fires at
night. Of sea-faring England, Plym-
outh and old Portsmouth should
be the types; but smaller places
would not be neglected—Whitby and
Fenham, for instance, and, as ex-
amples of fishing villages, Staithes,
Cloyne, and Polperro.

I should not hesitate to spend a
great deal of time in rural Eng-
land; and pilgrimages to Cathedral
cities would take up most of the
remainder. After all, the foundations
of the British Empire were laid by a
nation of village people. Throughout
the greater part of English history
the majority of Englishmen have
lived in villages and have had their
first schooling for social life in the
intimate relations which obtain be-
tween man and man in the bustling
seclusion of the countryside. And
where can you get a better idea
of the enduring and fundamental
qualities of the English people—its
love of peace, its steadiness, its
power of consecrating the labour of
generation upon generation to the
fulfilment of noble purposes—than in
the Cathedral towns—say, Canter-
bury, Wells, and Southwell? The
impression you get there can be re-
inforced in the villages. A typical
village church shows the same quiet
courage, the same persistence.

In a tour of the kind I have im-
agined neither the village churches
nor the great country houses should
make me neglect the country towns.
I would spend a night, I think, in one
of those red, wide-streeted, happy-
looking little towns which seem al-
ways so typically English—Mar-
borough, perhaps, or Amersham, or
Henley-in-Arden. I would take care
that the soldiers from overseas
should see the differences which dis-
tinguish the various shires and some-
times give quite a tiny district a
charming individuality.

**NIGHT-TIME IS THE RIGHT
TIME**

to take Pinkettes, the gentle little laxa-
tives. Their good effects are experienced
next morning, and without griping or
purging.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, cure biliousness,
sick headaches, liver troubles, coated
tongue, full breath. Obtainable from
dealers everywhere, or at 60 cents the
box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., 90 Exchange Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Lily of the Valley, Carnation,
Rose Supreme, Sweet Pea,
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Zenobia Eau de Cologne.

Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes,
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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts.

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SPLENDID SELECTION
OF
SMART and SEMI-TRIMMED
STRAW
AND
DAINTY LACE and MUSLIN
HATS.
"AMERICAN LADY"
CORSETS.
SEVERAL MODELS IN ALL SIZES.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919.

WHENCE OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

Of dead men and departing governors nothing but good. This simple amplification of the Latin tag was forced upon us by the Colombo references to the departure of the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, our new Governor. It is not only the demagogue Ramanathan who prides himself, executing a quite characteristic *volte face* to do so. They all belaud him. We would not give much to be told what Mr. Stubbs privately thinks of it, because we can guess it quite easily for nothing. We too know Ceylon. If *divide et impera* be a good policy in India, it must be in Ceylon what racing men call a "moral certainty." We know of no country where there is a more pronouncedly divided people. There are the true natives, the Sinhalese, for the most part united in the name of Buddhism. They are outnumbered by the Tamil invaders of their country, a pushful, shrewd race, not without guile. There are the Moors and Malays, also defined sharply by a religious classification. There are the half-castes, known in Ceylon as "burghers," a numerous family, and very far from being "mute inglorious heroes" in political fights. And there are the pukka whites, who are in turn divided into more "sets" or cliques or castes than we just now care to enumerate. Ignoring the whites, who may be regarded as very similar in ways and customs to our people here, we must mention next the existence of unconfessed subdivisions. At least three of the other classes, the Sinhalese, the Tamils, and the Burghers, have more than a sufficiency of self appointed leaders, who watch each other suspiciously for actions taken to gain private ends, and are ready at a moment's notice to let their party down if thereby they can gain some coveted distinction or reward. It is an ideal political microcosm for a cynic, but very disheartening for any idealist really concerned for reform. On this you are to realize that each chief division has its journalistic organ and its public orators (never platform shy), and that the main principle of British freedom, namely, that every man has the right to complain as violently and vehemently as he likes, has been thoroughly well digested by them all. It is also necessary to remember if we desire to realize the seething pot from which our new Governor has escaped to come to our less heated circle, that while the various divisions named above

and trust each other very much as boys and cats and sparrows do, they have learned to join forces on a rough working agreement against the whites, which includes the Government. There is a League of Nations to make war. The alphabetical demagogue previously named is a great orator, and as occasion serves will inflame a public meeting or (as now) produce a mellifluous, not to say oily, speech of compliments. It is notorious that he takes pleasure in the sound of his own voice, making speeches in and out of Council of inordinate length, but he is no fool. There is always method behind his verbosity. Our estimate is that his *ad captandum* successes were meant to show the authorities that he is a power to be reckoned with, and his surprising lapses into fulsome or fawning speech were to encourage good-will in those who presumably might have influence with the fount of honours. One of the democratic Ceylon papers, discussing the dinner to Mr. Stubbs, uses the phrase, "obsequious as the knight-hood-hunters." It exactly expresses the attitude of many of Ceylon's "leaders," except that it omits their frequent impatience and querulousness, when the gratification of their desires seems more remote than usual. They sold and wheedled in turn. This same paper, *The People*, very unkindly quotes many of Mr. Ramanathan's previous utterances on the subject of Mr. Stubbs. It is a peril to which such profuse public orators are subject. If we want to know what manner of man our new Governor is, we must not depend on Mr. Ramanathan. Before Mr. Stubbs' promotion, he was, according to Mr. Ramanathan, a "youthful colonial office clerk," a "Colonial Secretary" who "persistently refused information," "who always evades the real point at issue in order to suit his purpose," "who played with cards up his sleeves," and "who is unimpaired of the interests of the people." Now that he is coming to Hongkong he is (according to the same authority) everything that is good and wise. It looks as if we had better wait and see. We certainly cannot take Ceylon's pronouncements, either *pro* or *con*, at their face value. It is not for us flatly to contradict the Scriptures, and if the Bible says that all men are liars, we are not going to do it for the sake of the Ceylon politicians. There are men there, Sinhalese, Tamil, and Burgher notables, who have probably each in turn gone to Mr. Stubbs, professed love for him, wanted him against the deceit and treachery and selfishness of those others, and then met together to run him down. A very interesting crowd, indeed, worth studying, and if Mr. Stubbs have retained his faith in human nature after years among them, he must be

a man of high nobility of soul, and we shall be glad to welcome him to this Colony, where we are happy to say, the conditions are different.

Our Mr. Holyoak need not worry about Ceylon being further advanced toward Constitutional reform than Hongkong is. Most noise does not necessarily mean most work. We are frankly dubious about much real advancement here on these lines, but we expect far less for Ceylon. In that Crown Colony there will always be a noisier, apparently more earnest and wholehearted agitation than here, for a popular constitution. But the Government there will always return the *non possumus*, because the agitators will always be unready for it, unfit and undeserving. Unless, that is to say, a great change takes place in their personal constitutions.

BRAINSTORMS.

We have made so many mistakes lately that we are growing too nervous to entertain an opinion or venture a statement that is not strictly speaking on our own beat. There cannot be much harm in asking questions. Did a merchant say at the Chamber of Commerce meeting that he remembered how cables dispatched in Hongkong between 5 and 6 o'clock invariably arrived at the London office just too late in the afternoon to be answered the same day? Did he seriously mean that it was necessary to put all our clocks on half an hour so as to be "very useful in that respect"? Would it be teetotally stupid and foolish to suggest that by dispatching those telegrams an hour earlier the remedy would be more simply and naturally had? If this question be answered in the negative, and if some person whose reputation for commonsense is higher than ours will kindly certify that the remedy is reasonable and feasible, may we go on to ask if there was no *petitio principii* in another speaker's reference to "the active operation of the brain" in commercial circles?

"MIND AND SPIRIT."

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle says we "consist of body, mind, and spirit." In the same sermon he admits that we are entitled to cultivate and improve our minds. Since the minds of some of us have not yet grasped the concept of "spirit," which his apparently does, he ought to try to make it clear why and how he distinguishes between mind and spirit. The mind is cultivated by means of evidence. Does the knowledge of the "fact" of spirit depend on "faith," or may we hope by mental effort to obtain an intellectual perception of it? The sermon as printed does not make this clear, and clarity is most important. If it be an item of faith, then it is beyond argument and outside reason. Either we have it or we haven't, or we have. Beyond saying that spirit is the "highest part" of our nature, that "part which we have in common with God," and that it is a part, which, uncaused for, weakens and dispirits, (all unsupported assertions) the sermon does not help those of us who are still bipartite only. By mind we are conscious of the body and by mind we are conscious of the mind. By mind we are conscious of all we know, including our consciousness of consciousness itself. Will the preacher, then, please tell us how he achieved the concept of spirit as a thing separate from mind, so that we may try (honestly) to do it too? It seems worth while. It is clear, isn't it, how the Idealist theory came? The thought that we are conscious of consciousness leads naturally to this, that we know only our ideas and sensations of things, rather than the things themselves. Since Mr. Copley Moyle is a man, he can only know other men know, and he can only teach us to know what he knows by explaining how he got to know. So we beg here, for a note from him, telling how he got that idea of sensation or concept of spirit as something apart from mind. There are many of us, honestly, anxious to learn.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

"A Critic" in a morning contemporary asks this question:— "The Jesuits are political meddlers." Well, for the sake of fairness and impartiality, why are some political statesmen not also called meddlers in religion? The answer is that religion is the vital concern of all men, but what we call "temporal power" should not be sought by or granted to our religious teachers. It distracts them from their more important duty, and when had and abused, causes religion to fall into undeserved disrepute. The average man may succeed as a politician or statesman, but a good religious teacher must be a super-man, undistracted by things of lesser moment. Of course it is an evil thing if statesmen use their power to suppress or prevent free teaching by such men. Some who have been so accused reply that they were not intolerant of religious teaching, but of religious teachers endeavouring to become successful politicians. This brings us to a question of fact, which it is not for us to decide. But the question we have thus answered shows that there is more than a few "lacking in logic"

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dollar unchanged—3s 3 15/16d.

Telegrams for America can now be accepted for transmission via Japan Bonin.

Mr. C. Thorne has taken the trouble to send us more reading matter for our soldiers. "Go Thou and do likewise."

To-day's return of communicable disease shows three cases of plague, two of small pox, and one of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Rev. T. W. Douglas James and Mrs. James of the E. P. Mission at Chow-chow-fu, Swatow, are at present in the Colony. They are on their way home.

If the weather holds good the final of the open singles championship in the Tennis Tournament will be played at 4.30 p.m. to-day. The match will be between N. E. Kent and T. Mishima.

Upon enquiry from the Japanese Consul this morning, the *China Mail* learns that the Japanese Admiral is "at home" to-day on board the *Yakumo*, which accounts for the fact that that ship was decorated with flags.

Owing to steamer delay the Howitt Phillips Company will not open their season in Hongkong until Saturday 26 April. All bookings for the 28 days remains good, but all tickets already taken up must be exchanged for others bearing the correct dates as per advertisement.

MAGISTRACY.

(MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.)

AIDING AND ABETTING.

This morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell two Chinese were remanded in police custody till next Wednesday on a charge of aiding and abetting others, to impersonate two assisted emigrants to the Dutch East Indies, on board the s.s. *Van Waerwyck*.

AN INNOCENT ABROAD.

A farmer who had recently come down from the country, in quest of employment, charged a compatriot with snatching a roll of coins to the extent of \$5, from his person, in Cleverly Street.

Complainant deposed that a struggle ensued between him and the accused, the latter had passed his ill-gotten gains to another person. Accused was acquitted on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

MISAPPROPRIATION.

A Chinese was summoned by his employer on a charge of misappropriating \$45 entrusted to him for business purposes. Defendant alleged that he was given \$20 only by complainant, to take delivery of a shipment of groundnuts, but being short-handed he misappropriated \$18 (all unsupported assertions) the sum does not help those of us who are still bipartite only. By mind we are conscious of the body and by mind we are conscious of the mind. By mind we are conscious of all we know, including our consciousness of consciousness itself. Will the preacher, then, please tell us how he achieved the concept of spirit as a thing separate from mind, so that we may try (honestly) to do it too? It seems worth while. It is clear, isn't it, how the Idealist theory came? The thought that we are conscious of consciousness leads naturally to this, that we know only our ideas and sensations of things, rather than the things themselves. Since Mr. Copley Moyle is a man, he can only know other men know, and he can only teach us to know what he knows by explaining how he got to know. So we beg here, for a note from him, telling how he got that idea of sensation or concept of spirit as something apart from mind. There are many of us, honestly, anxious to learn.

(MR. ORME'S COURT.)

KEEPING A LODGING HOUSE.

Inspector Kent prosecuting a Chinese charged with keeping a lodging house without a licence, informed the Magistrate, that the place was used as a club more than a lodging house, although they had no evidence to prove it.

Subsequent to a police raid 14 couples were found in the place, asleep. Fine \$25.

EXTORTION.

Allegations of demanding money by extortion were preferred against a Chinese who was also charged with attempting to assault the complainant, a Chinese woman. Inspector Macdonald related that prisoner had been brought up in complainant's family, which was a very wealthy one. Unhappily the father died and his concubines left the place, taking everything away with them, and complainant was stranded, but fortunately she contracted a marriage with an Indian and pursued a happy life until defendant came on the scene. He demanded money of her and admonished her for marrying an Indian. On one occasion he went far as to level a revolver at her when she refused to give him money. Her husband was "collared" by the Police being a pest to the neighbourhood. Days.

OPTUM.

A Chinese arrested on board *Anakusa Maru* was fined 30 or three months for the possession of 74 tials of opium. Mr. E. J. Agassiz representing defendant pleaded "guilty" and stated that the opium was given to him by another man.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste on the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper use of an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels clear. Chamberlain's Tablets, by causing a gentle movement of the bowels, are as easy and pleasant as a breeze. For sale by All Chemists and Dispensaries.

SPECIAL CABLE.

[China Mail Special.]

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN BRYSON.

SINGAPORE, April 15.

Captain Bryson, who arrived here yesterday, en route to Hongkong, met with severe injuries whilst diving in shallow water. He lies at a nursing home in a serious condition. It is understood he left Hongkong for active service, two-and-a-half years ago. His wife is awaiting him there.

RETIRING ON PENSION.

MR. F. A. COLEMAN FOR HOME.

Accompanied by Mrs. Coleman, Mr. F. A. Coleman, Principal Lighthouse Keeper in the Government service, is leaving for home by the s.s. *China* next Tuesday to enjoy, we hope, many years in well-earned retirement. Mr. Coleman arrived in the Colony in June 1892 and took up the position of fourth lighthouse keeper. He reached the highest grade, Principal Lighthouse Keeper, in June 1916. He vacates charge of Green Island Lighthouse. Mrs. Coleman speaking to a *China Mail* man said they hope to see their son, Captain F. H. Coleman, Royal Air Force, very soon. He is in Mesopotamia on scouting duties. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are taking up residence in Bromley, Kent.

WARNING TO PEDESTRIANS.

DO NOT HIT THE POLICE.

Keep to the pavement. For God's sake keep to the pavement. Or your fate may be even as that of Mr. Jose Maria d'Almada Remedios, who was dragged to the police station and came before Magistrate Orme yesterday.

Of course, in no circumstances should a citizen assault a policeman. Mr. Remedios was fined \$9 for assaulting Indian Constable 349: not for walking in the roadway.

We trust, however, that our Governor will not notice how this order by the Chief of Police is likely to operate, when entrusted to tactless subordinates, and applied to liverish men. The situation reminds us very much of that verse in the Rubaiyat which speaks of regarding the policeman as a path, and then imputing his fall to sin. "Oh! The sorry trade."

We do not urge our readers to refrain from walking on the public roads, for that is their right. But we do beg of them, whatever the provocation, not to assault the police. That sort of conduct spoils our case, makes us appear merely disorderly persons. Let us all adopt the passive method of asserting our rights, and perhaps, if we are patient, this wave of Prussianism will pass away.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who was defending Mr. Remedios, thus stated the law. He said that the public could freely cross the road, and forcing people into the verandah was absolutely illegal. The C. S. P.'s instruction was not an established law.

Here is a piece which we hope the Governor will see. Perhaps some reader had better cut it out and send it to the Colonial Secretariat. It is a report of part of the cross-examination of the policeman.

By Mr. Shenton: You did not release my client even when he offered his card and suggested that he would go quietly with you to the police station? Complainant: I did not accept his card for I could not trust him. I would not release him under any circumstances.

You treated him as if he were an ordinary criminal?—He was a criminal to a certain extent.

You are a champion Indian wrestler and you did not care if the defendant struggled on the way to the Police Station?—He did not struggle.

He asked to be allowed to engage a chair but you refused?—I did not refuse, but why should defendant take a chair when he could walk? Mr. Shenton said that complainant's answer should give his Worship an idea of his demeanour.

The passage explains why we use the word Prussianism. It will tell the folk outside, and at home, have an idea of what pedestrian people, who cannot afford to ride all the time, are exposed to here.

We desire it to be noted for future reference (for there will be heard of this, if questions are still allowed in the House of Commons) that the *China Mail* protested against this regulation as soon as it learned of it. That was weeks ago, and nothing was done about it. The Police persisted. The pedestrians are still being bullied while exercising what Lawyer Shenton says is their right. It is only to be expected that occasionally some of them will lose patience, especially when rudely accosted.

But we beg them to try their hardest to control their tempers, while we take steps to get this thing attended to. We are writing Home at once to several Members of Parliament.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual general meeting of the Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association was held yesterday evening in the City Hall. The Chairman, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, presided. He was supported by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, A. Forbes, J. W. Graham, A. G. Coppin, J. P. Braga, E. Ormiston, A. Ritchie, H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary), and E. A. M. Williams (Hon. Treasurer). In opening the Chairman remarked that it was quite evident both from the correspondence which had appeared in the Press, and from the leading articles which appeared after the meeting which dealt with the present form of the constitution, that there was a feeling of disappointment that the Committee had not attempted to go further. Both he and the committee thought it wise to make haste slowly. It would have been extremely foolish to rush matters, as some of their friends wished. It was thought, perhaps, that the Committee were not prepared to go so far as some of the ardent advocates at that meeting wished, if any reform was to be obtained. He maintained that if any reform of the Legislative Council was to be obtained whereby they could get more representation they should go into the matter of sound Constitutional lines.

It is interesting to note that the same problems have received the attention also of Ceylon where almost identical points were discussed. In Ceylon they had gone much further than Hongkong had, because they had laid down very clearly and definitely that they wanted greater reform. In the recommendations which the European Association had sent to the Colonial Office the following occurred:—

"As stated before, the constitution of this Office does not make any provision for the association with the officials in England of any one having a personal knowledge of the Colony, and we believe that in practice no such person is consulted. It appears, on the face of it, impossible for the affairs of any country to be controlled satisfactorily by men living six thousand miles away who have never seen either the country or the people whom they control. We are of opinion that the blunders which are made from time to time in important matters might be avoided if there were associated with the Secretary of State persons having long personal acquaintance with the Colony. The Secretary of State for India has a Council, of which nine members must have had long and recent service or residence in British India. We are further strongly of opinion that it is necessary to press for a reform of the system under which Colonial affairs are handled in London, and in particular that the affairs of this Colony should be directed by a Council, presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, composed of officials and unofficials with experience of Ceylon."

Mr. Holyoak here commented that if the word "Hongkong" were substituted for "Ceylon" it would meet their own case.

"We are not at present in possession of sufficient information to enable us to make detailed proposals. They may be framed at a late date, after consultation with persons more intimately connected with the affairs of the Colonial Office. We would, however, suggest that subordinate officials in London should be drawn from the various Colonies, and that such senior officers as may be recalled from Ceylon for service in England, should, after five years' service there, retire on full Colonial pension and so make way for new men. In this manner the Secretary of State would be supplied with a staff of officers having an intimate knowledge of the Colony's affairs and needs."

"We would like to suggest, however, that if the re-organization of Colonial office which we have recommended is approved, steps should be taken to communicate with other Crown Colonies with a view to obtaining co-operation in pressing our demand for reform. Should other Crown Colonies be willing to join with us the Advisory Board which we wish to see constituted might be enlarged into a general Council of members from all the Colonies with separate Committees, to deal with the affairs of each several Colony."

Continuing, Mr. Holyoak stated that what he had read out clearly put their own position. They contended that the same need existed here, and for that reason he had read out the passage. It was perfectly true that the Colonial Office, the administrative portion of it, had no practical knowledge of the Colonies which it governed. It would go far to solve some of their many difficulties, and it would promote sympathy, if they had permanent officials connected with the different parts of the Empire who had served an apprenticeship in the Colonies and knew its affairs intimately. If that were the case they would not receive some of the extraordinary directions they had had from time to time. It added to that, there were a Standing Committee of permanent unofficials with long residence in different Colonies, who had studied more or less the various

HONGKONG MAIL STOLEN.

The *Japan Chronicle* of March 22 reports: A thief broke into the mail-room of the O.S.K. s.s. *Amikura-maru* on the night of the 19th instant, when the steamer was about to set sail from Kobe harbour for Nagasaki. Six bags of parcels for Manila, three for Hongkong, two of ordinary mails, and a gold watch valued at ¥100 were stolen. The thief has not yet been traced.

VERS LIBRE.

[Extract from a private letter: "Here in Hongkong the unusual is always offensive." That's something new. Therefore it must be wrong. Some instinct tells us that the man who moves Outside the beaten track, the well-worn rut, Who cannot rest content to think as we, And our conventions flouts, Is hostile. A man who is sleek and sleepy satisfaction, Disturbing influence! If we strike not now And crush his humour in the opening bud, We—us—ourselves, may have to change. A cross! A cross! Let him be crucified."

needs of the Colonies, to whom representations could be made, it would go a long way to solve the problem. In conclusion, he said that the Association intended to continue to press for a reform of the Constitution on reasonable lines and to seek redress for the local community. He moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

This was seconded by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and carried unanimously. The Chairman then proposed the election of Hon. Mr. Pollock as President, remarking that he (Mr. Holyoak) was leaving the Colony on furlough.

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pollock returned thanks for his election. He said he was sure they would appreciate the fact that as he had recently undertaken the duties as acting Attorney-General he would have been glad to stand aside for the ensuing year as he had plenty of work to occupy his time and attention. It was, however, representative to him that the cause of Constitutional reform might possibly suffer if he did this, and so he accepted the invitation of the Committee. (Applause.)

Mr. E. Ormiston proposed, and Mr. A. Forbes seconded, that Mr. C. G. Alabaster be elected Vice-President. This received the unanimous assent of the meeting.

Mr. Alabaster returned thanks and said the association had been in existence long enough for them to know that it had come to stay and look after the interests of the community. (Applause.) He took that opportunity of reminding them not only of what they were but also of what they were not, because many erroneous things had been said about the Association, partly in earnest, partly in fun. They were not in any sense examples or manifestations, politically, socially, or industrially, of that unrest which was prevailing in considerable portions of Europe. They were an Association of British subjects, without distinction of race or creed, loyal to the Empire, loyal to the Throne—(applause)—British subjects, nevertheless, who felt seriously that a condition of affairs which was tolerable to, or at any rate tolerated by, those who lived in mid-Victorian era was not necessarily suitable to the condition of thought of the present day. (Applause.) Only the other day President Wilson at Paris stated that he was at last beginning to learn that the business of government was to take counsel with the average man. The main object of that Government was to see that the Government took counsel with the average man. (Applause.) As their name implied, they were obliged to see that progress and reform were obtained by constitutional means, in fact they had carried out, and intended to carry out, in letter and spirit the sublime injunction of His Majesty the King in his speech at the opening of Parliament:—

"We must stop at no sacrifice of interest or prejudice... to secure better homes, to improve the nation's health and raise the standard of well-being throughout the community." (Applause.)

With the exception of Messrs. J. W. Graham and A. S. D. Cousland the retiring committee were re-elected with the addition of Messrs. D. K. Moss and W. J. Crawford.

Mr. J. L. McPherson proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring committee. This met with the approval of the members.

The Chairman, in acknowledging for the committee said that one of the hardships a man engaged in public life had to undergo was that of being misunderstood. Nevertheless, a strong man had his own convictions and was not afraid to carry them through, because he believed them to be true.

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Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama Maru, 12,340 tons	MONDAY, 21st April, at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru, 12,410 tons	FRIDAY, 18th April, at 11 a.m.
London via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Isa Maru, 12,300 tons	FRIDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
	Atsuta Maru, 12,980 tons	SATURDAY, 3rd May, at Noon.
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons	WED., 23rd April, at 11 a.m.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Toyo Maru, — tons	Middle of April.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Shinbu Maru, — tons	THURSDAY, 24th April, at 11 a.m.
	Rangoon Maru, — tons	End of April.

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. *Wireless Telegraphy.

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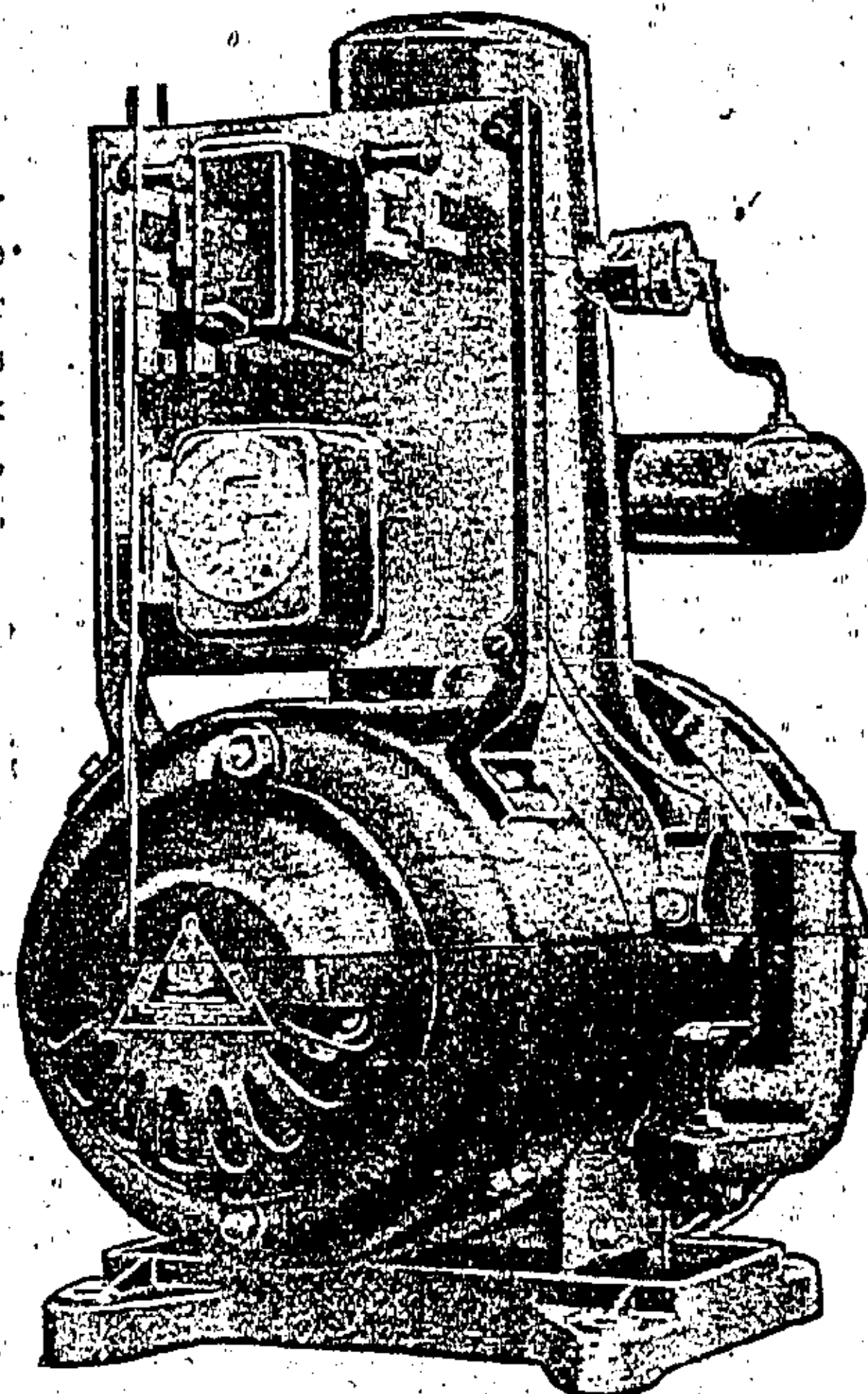
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR-FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, etc.	Tonyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Equador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 21st April, at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanting	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Sawa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 5th May, at 11 a.m.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai, etc.	Chicago Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th April.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 1st May.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 14th May.
Sydney & Melbourne	Sowa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th April.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th April.
Australian Ports via Japan	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd April, at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Soiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd May.
Australian Ports via Japan	Hiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th July.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kamkura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th April, at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Hopping	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th April, at Noon.
Shanghai	Kwongsoag	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th April, at Noon.
Shanghai	Sanning	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd April, at Noon.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Shinkyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st April, at 11 a.m.
Tientsin	Chooching	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at 11 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Changchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st April, at 10 a.m.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th April, at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitao	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 20th April, at 10 a.m.
Manila	Loongang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th April, at 3 p.m.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Toyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th April, at 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Rangoon Maru	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 20th April, at 10 a.m.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Inaba Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th April, at 10 a.m.
London and Antwerp	Essex	The Esak Line, Limited	On 20th April, at 10 a.m.
London via S'pore, Pang & Cto	Toyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th April, at Noon.
Singapore, Penang & Batawan-Deli	Van Weerwijk	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 14th May, at Noon.

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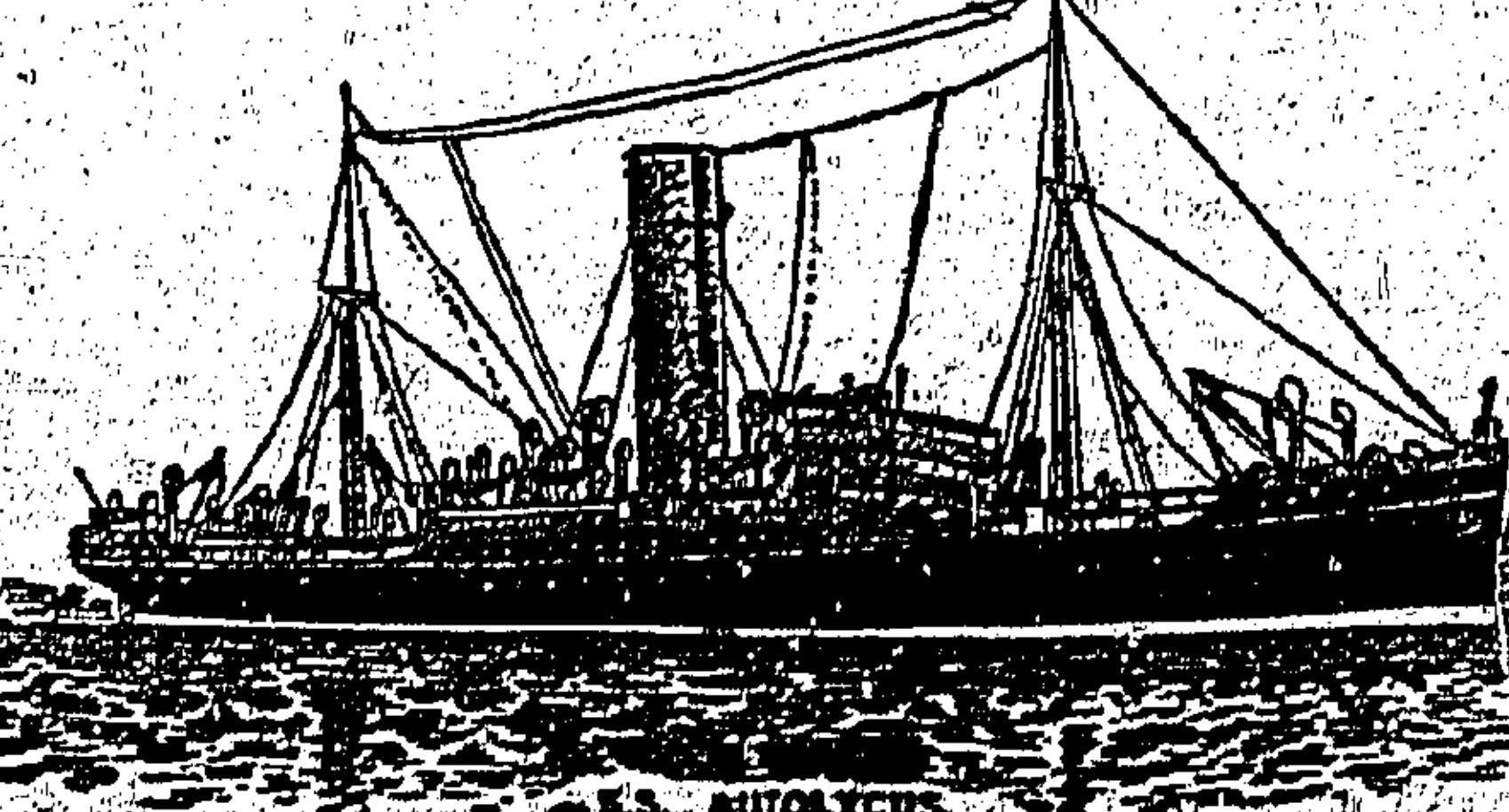
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(b) Vito ... Poggi.
(c) Papillon ... Poggi.
 3. Pianoforte Solos—
(a) Toccata and Fugue in D Minor ... Bach-Tausig.
(b) Prelude ... Porter.
(c) Military March ... Schubert-Tausig.
(d) Concerto, No. 4, Op. 31 ... Tchaikovsky.
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UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions—

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000. Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of \$200 each with the sum of \$10 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong currency at the opening T. T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely—

By the insertion after article No. 107 of the following Article.

- 107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been contributed pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interest of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets.

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

- 108a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 12, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be paid in instalments. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution or call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107 (a), was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution or to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.
- 108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.

And the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions—

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at day's opening T. T. rate of exchange of \$20 Hongkong currency and the sum of £10 be called up upon each of the 80,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the same is hereby declared out of the Reserve Fund of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for calls under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorised to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
3. That 10,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally to the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of 25 per cent to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £4 called up plus the £1 (making together £5 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 23rd May, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.
4. That the 10,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE

General Manager.

NOTICES.

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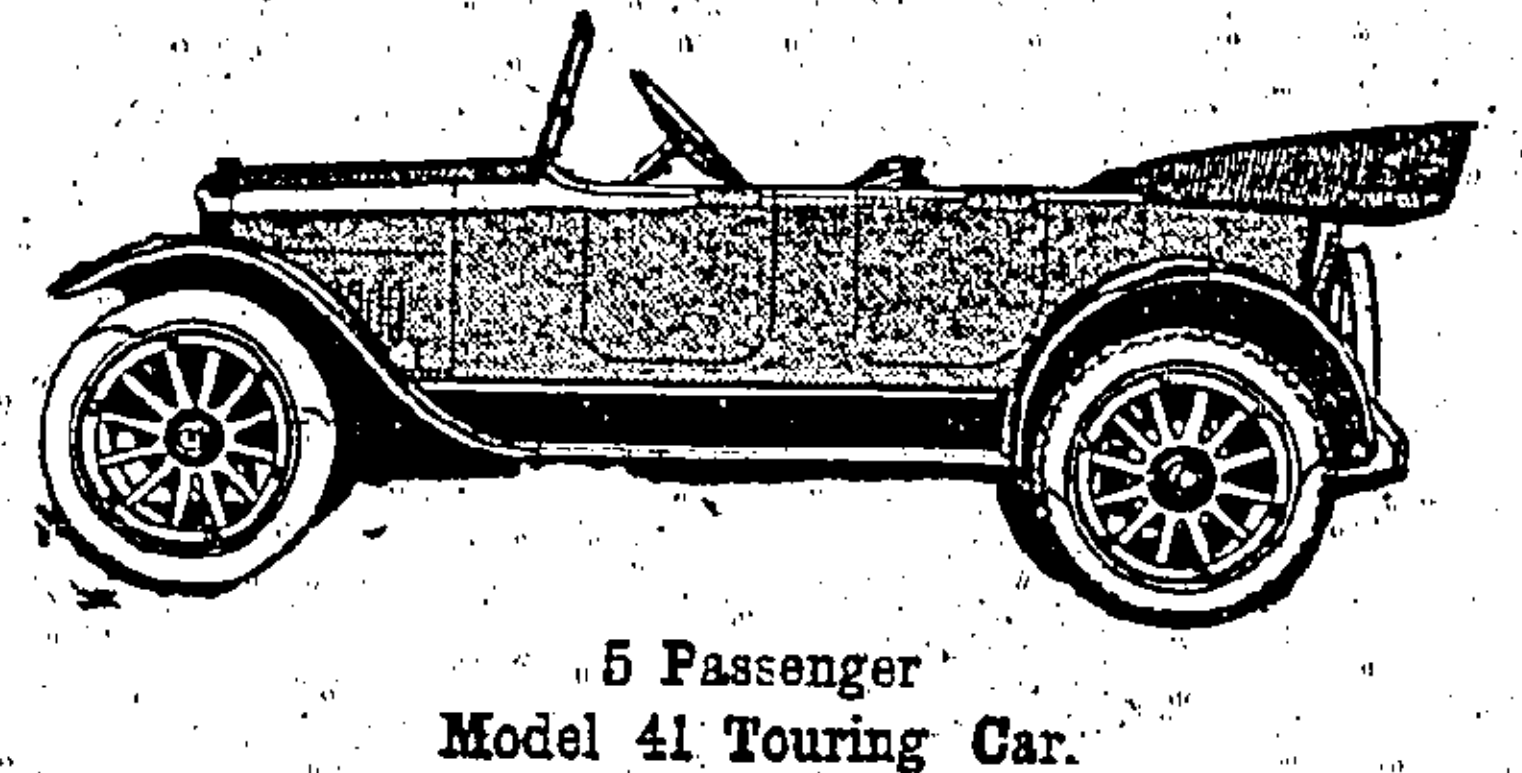
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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.

Address: DES VUEX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone: Nos. 196 & 193

FREE LIFE OF THE SEA.

MEN LOVE TO LEAVE THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Sailors generally declare that they only go to sea under compulsion, but even when they settle down in an inland town or on a farm they often become restless after a time and get back to sea. The spell of the sea is expected to hold a good number of those who have taken to the deep waters by way of doing their bit in war-time. It is stated that there is every probability that many of the men who left their jobs at the outbreak of war to join the Mercantile Marine will remain at sea after normal conditions have been restored. They live the free life, and the steady man finds that he can save with far less effort than when he had to spend long days at his desk.

"My experience at present," Mr. Thomas Scott, secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, says, "is that if a man has a job to come back to he usually claims it, but I can quite understand that those who are not in that position are only too glad to stay where they are. The pay for able and ordinary seamen ranges from £11 10s. to £14 a month, with food, so that in itself is an attraction. Cooks, stewards, carpenters, and bosuns, of course, can make a little more. A movement of this kind would be a good thing. We have had to rely too much in the past on the foreign sailor, and we would far rather see our own boys in his place."

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan port, Shanghai, and Manila, on the 16th April and is due here on or about the 1st May.

Last Advice.

The P. & O. S.N. Co's a.s. *Hoga* left Singapore for this Port on the 9th instant at 11 a.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 17th instant.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Montezuma* left Shanghai on Friday, 11th April and is due at 10 a.m. on Sunday, April 14th.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Yokohama for Vancouver on the 28th March and is due at Vancouver on or about the 9th April, 1919.

The T.K.K. a.s. *Tempo* arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 10th instant according to schedule and is due this Port 23rd instant.

The T.K.K. a.s. *Tempo* arrived at Yokohama on the 30th and will sail for San Francisco from that Port April 29.

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MESSES. FRANK WATERHOTE & CO'S.

PACIFIC PORTS

TRADE & SERVICE BEAU.

TEL. 665. 12, ICEHOUSE STREET.

POST OFFICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The General Post Office will be open on the 18th and 19th April from 8 to noon and on the 21st April from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection from the Pillar boxes on each of these days also a special delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 to 9 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. each day with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery from the District Offices each day at noon.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

Parcels of sugar, as gifts, up to 11 lbs. in gross weight each, may now be sent by post to the United Kingdom.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc., for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Adnan, Akbar or Mohammed in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, April 17.
Straits—Per HETAZ.
Manila and Australia—Per KAMAKURA MARU.

TUESDAY, April 22.
U.S.A.—Per TENYO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, April 17.
SUNNING, 11 a.m. China—Per Philippine Islands—Per LOONSAKOR.

SHANGHAI and North China—Per KWONGSANG, 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per CARDIGANSHIRE, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 18.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per KAMAKURA MARU, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per ITO MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per CHANGSHA, Registration 11.15 a.m. Letters noon.

SATURDAY, April 19.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per EUYOHULOS, 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI and North China—Per KWANGSE, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via OPE via Canada—Per CHICAGO MARU, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters noon.

SUNDAY, April 20.
Amoy, Swatow and Keelung—Per KAMAKURA MARU, 9 a.m.

Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, April 21.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI and North China—Per CHONGYANG, 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 22.
SHANGHAI and North China—Per SINKIANG, 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per CHINA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per LIOMIE, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, April 22, at Noon.

THURSDAY, April 24.
SHANGHAI and North China—Per SUYANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, April 25.
Tientsin—Per KUOCHOW, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 26.
SHANGHAI and North China—Per CHENAN, 9 p.m.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET
APRIL 14, 15, & 16.
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
"THE IMMIGRANT"
Max Linder
IN
"MAX COMES ACROSS"
The House of Terrible Scandals.
Booking at ROBINSON'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE
TO-NIGHT: 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT: 11
Pathe presents
Bryant Washburn
IN
"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"
Whoopie! His old man threw him out of doors because he was wild so he went to work and won a mighty pretty girl and cleaned up a gang of bad men just to prove he had the right stuff in him. That's "BRYANT WASHBURN" in this picture.
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.
April 16, 17, 18.
Paramount Photo-Play 5 parts.
ANITA KING
in
"THE GOLDEN FETTER"
ALSO GALETTIE & COMICS.
SATURDAY 19th. see Marguerite Clark in
"THE GOOSE GIRL" (Paramount 5 parts).
Special Matinee on WEDNESDAY & Y 5 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.
THE HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.
WILL PRESENT
Each Evening at 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 26th April	THE BRILLIANT NOW RUNNING IN LONDON. "THE MAN FROM TORONTO."
MONDAY, 28th April	HOBART ANSELBY VACHELL'S GREAT PLAY "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
TUESDAY, 29th April	THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB" TIGER'S CUB ... DOBIS PHILLIPS
WEDNESDAY, 30th April	STAPLEY HUGHOTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "THE YOUNGER GENERATION."
THURSDAY, 1st May	WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
FRIDAY, 2nd May	THE SCREAMING LONDON FABLE "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
SATURDAY, 3rd May	THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."
MONDAY, 5th May	BRITISH GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL. "DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY)
TUESDAY, 6th May	THE GREAT SPY PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE" BY WALTER HOWARD.

Prices: - - - \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

ARRIVALS.	CLEARANCES.
April 15.	April 18.
FUDO MARU, Jap., 1,111 tons, from Wakamatsu, C4, Capt. H. Mishiaki, U.S.K.	CHIPSHING, Brit., Capt. Taparell, for Tientsin, J.M. & Co.
SAKAI MARU, Jap., 576 tons, from Canton, C4, Capt. Ashi, J. Osewa.	TAIPEI, Brit., Capt. Lemos, for Pakhoi and Hoihow, Van Pak.
KENKON MARU, Jap., 3,448 tons, from Singapore, West B12, Capt. M. Kamez, U.S.K.	HALDIS, Norw., Capt. Sween, for Saigon, Fook Tai Cheong.
TSUREN MARU, Jap., 2,029 tons, from Manila, Wanchai, Capt. Soizins, U.S.K.	TELEMACHUS, Brit., Capt. Fraser, for Saigon, Wo Fat Seng.
SUNNING, Brit., 1,570 tons, from Canton, E27, Capt. W. Benson, B. & S.	JINJU MARU, Jap., Capt. Yatausugi, for Takao, Y.K.K.
HOLMING, Brit., 330 tons, from Kowloon, Wharf, Capt. M. Collon, On Yick.	MANAPOUBI, Brit., Capt. Jones, for Shanghai via Amoy, Moller & Co.
NAMSANG, Brit., 2,395 tons, from Singapore, Wharf, Capt. Liddell, J.M. & Co.	HEIN TAF, Chi., Capt. Wallace, for Shanghai, C.M. S.S. Co.
GLENFALLOCH, Brit., 1,334 tons, from Singapore, B4, Capt. A. MacKenzie, Seng Soon Hong.	KOISO MARU, Jap., Capt. Fashima, for Melbourne and Sydney, O.S.K.
HIRADO MARU, Jap., 885 tons, from Hongkong, B23, Capt. Y. Tamizano, M.B.K.	DUNERA, Brit., Capt. Fyfe, for Bombay via Singapore, P. & O.
April 16.	HIRADO MARU, Jap., Capt. Tomiwa, for Moji, M.B.K.
SUIAN, Brit., 760 tons, from Macao, Wharf, Capt. Bira, S.B. Co.	CHONG YU, Chi., Capt. Weatherhead, for Haiphong, Hing Lee.
	WA SUN, Brit., Capt. Summerville, for K.C. Wan and Macao, Wong Hing.
	KENKON MARU, No. 8, Jap., Capt. Kanako, for Kobe, O.S.K.

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